

SOUTH DAKOTA SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS GLOSSARY

Note: This glossary contains explanations that are not necessarily formal social studies definitions, but are intended to clarify their intended meaning in the standards document.

Abolitionist A reformer who favors putting an end to slavery.

Absolute locations The exact position of a place on the Earth's surface.

Acculturation The modification of the culture of a group or individual as a result of contact with a different culture (also known as cultural diffusion).

Affect To have an influence on or to produce an effect or change in.

Affluent A person who is financially well-off.

Agrarian Relating to agricultural or rural matters.

Authoritarian Characterized by or favoring absolute obedience to authority, as opposed to individual freedom.

Barter To trade goods or services without the exchange of money.

Billy Mills An Oglala Sioux Native American who won 10 thousand meter race in 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

Business cycle A trend of commerce, with periods of prosperity and recession.

Capitalism An economic system in which the means of production and distribution are privately or corporately owned and development is proportionate to the accumulation and reinvestment of profits gained in a free market.

Capital resource Any asset used in the production of products and/or services.

Cardinal directions One of the four compass points: North, South, East, and West.

Cartel A group of parties, factions, or nations united in a common cause; a bloc.

Caste system A social structure in which classes are determined by heredity.

Cause and effect The concept that an action or event will produce a certain response to the action in the form of another event.

City-state A sovereign state consisting of an independent city and its surrounding territory.

Charles Curtis A Kaw Native American who served as Vice-President under Herbert Hoover (1929-1933).

Checks and balances The powers (such as judicial review, the presidential veto, and the congressional override) conferred on each of the three branches of government by which each restrains the others from exerting too much power.

Children's Days A Japanese day to celebrate children. Boy's Day is on May 5; boys fly kites (carp) on streamers and display warrior dolls. Girl's Day is on March 3; girls display dolls in their homes.

Chronology The arrangement of events in time.

Code Talker Native American people serving in the military during World War II who developed and communicated with a special code.

Command economy Economic system in which the government owns the land, resources, and means of production and makes all economic decisions.

Communism A system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and a single, often authoritarian, party holds power, claiming to make progress toward a higher social order in which all goods are equally shared by the people.

Community A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government.

Compass rose A symbol on a compass or map that is circular with graded points for the directions; also called *rose*.

Confederation A group of confederates, especially of states or nations, united for a common purpose; a league.

Conglomerate An economic system that allows for the simultaneous operation of publicly and privately owned enterprises.

Consumer A person who uses goods or services.

Crazy Horse Sioux chief who resisted the invasion of the Black Hills and joined Sitting Bull in the defeat of General Custer at Little Bighorn (1849-1877). Monument located in Custer, South Dakota.

Culture The patterns, traits, and products considered as the expression of a particular period, class, community, or population. The way people live including how various levels of need are met and uniqueness is expressed including creation of a form of art, government, religion, and education.

Cultural geography The study of the impact of human culture on the landscape.

Data services Sites for statistical information (*e.g.*, U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Disease Control, etc.).

Democracy Government by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives; political or social unit that has such a government; the common people, considered as the primary source of political power; majority rule; the principles of social equality and respect for the individual within a community.

Demographic Relating to the dynamic balance of a population, especially with regard to density and capacity for expansion or decline.

Dictatorship A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition, etc.).

Diffusion The spread of linguistic or cultural practices or innovations within a community or from one community to another.

Diwali Festival of Lights. Any day between October 15 and November 15. Participants light lamps and diyas, visit relatives, feast, and display fireworks.

Domestication To train or adapt (an animal or plant) to live in a human environment and be of use to humans.

Economic Relating to the production, development, and management of material wealth, as of a country, household, or business enterprise.

Electoral college The body of electors who formally elect the United States president and vice-president.

Entrepreneur Somebody that organizes, manages, and assumes the risk of a business or enterprise.

EU The common reference to the European Union.

Executive The branch of government charged with putting into effect a country's laws and the administering of its functions, e.g., United States President.

Federalism The idea of a federal organization of more or less self-governing units between the federal and state government.

Feminism The movement aimed at equal rights for women.

Feudal system The social system that developed in Europe in the eighth century; vassals were protected by lords who they had to serve in war.

GATT General Agreement on Tariff and Trade

George Washington Carver United States botanist and agricultural chemist who developed many uses for peanuts, soy beans, and sweet potatoes (1864-1943).

GIS Geographic Information System; a computer system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analyzing, and displaying data related to positions on the Earth's surface.

GPS Global Positioning System; a system of satellites, computers, and receivers that is able to determine the latitude and longitude of a receiver on Earth by calculating the time differences for signals from different satellites to reach the receiver.

Goods Products that are made.

Grid systems Network of imaginary lines on the Earth's surface formed by the criss-crossing patterns of the lines of latitude and longitude.

Hammurabi's Code The set of laws drawn up by Babylonian king Hammurabi dating to the 18th century B.C., the earliest legal code known in its entirety.

Hellenistic Era Period of Greek history and culture from the time of Alexander the Great into the first century B.C.

Hogan A one-room Navajo structure traditionally built with the entrance facing east, used as a dwelling or for ceremonial purposes. Early hogans were made of earth-covered poles, with later models often built of logs, stones, and other materials.

Homestead Land claimed by a settler or squatter, especially under the Homestead Act.

Human Resource Any person and their particular abilities and skills.

Immigrate To enter and settle in a country or region to which one is not native.

Imperialism The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations.

Indian Removal Acts On May 26, 1830, the Indian Removal Act of 1830 was passed by the Twenty-First Congress of the United States of America. This act allowed the United States government to remove the Native Americans from their land in order for white settlers to homestead on these lands.

Innovation The act of starting something for the first time; introducing something new.

Institution An established organization or foundation, especially one dedicated to education, public service, or culture.

Insurrection The act or an instance of open revolt against civil authority or a constituted government.

Judicial Of, relating to, or proper to courts of law or to the administration of justice: *the judicial system*.

Judicial review Review by a court of law of actions of a government official or entity or of some other legally appointed person or body or the review by an appellate court of the decision of a trial court.

Justinian Code The legal code of ancient Rome codified under Justinian; the basis for many modern systems of civil law.

Labor Union An organization of wage earners formed for the purpose of serving the members' interests with respect to wages and working conditions.

Latitude The angular distance north or south of the Earth's equator, measured in degrees along a meridian, as on a map or globe.

Law The body of rules and principles governing the affairs of a community and enforced by a political authority; a legal system.

Legacy Something handed down from an ancestor or a predecessor or from the past.

Legislative The branch of government that is charged with such powers as making laws, levying and collecting taxes, and making financial appropriations.

Longhouse A long communal dwelling, especially of the Iroquois, typically built of poles and bark and having a central corridor with family compartments on either side.

Longitude Angular distance on the Earth's surface, measured east or west from the Prime Meridian at Greenwich, England, to the meridian passing through a position, expressed in degrees (or hours), minutes, and seconds.

Majority Rule The concept of a democracy that the will of the majority is primary.

Manorialism The medieval economic system linking nobles and the peasants on their land.

Manuel Lisa Fur trader, born in New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A. Active in the St Louis fur trade, he built Fort Manuel in present-day Montana and Fort Lisa near present-day Omaha, NE (1812). He was a leader of the Missouri Fur Co. from 1808 and was sub-agent for the Indian tribes along the Missouri River (1814–20).

Market Economy An economy that operates by voluntary exchange in a free market and is not planned or controlled by a central authority; a capitalistic economy.

Matriarchal A society, tribe, or state in which the dominant authority is held by women.

Migration The moving from one location to another location, e.g., geese annually migrate or move to the south each fall.

Minutemen The Massachusetts militia which was a group of armed men pledged to be ready to fight on a minute's notice just before and during the Revolutionary War in the United States.

Mixed Economy An economic system that allows for the simultaneous operation of publicly and privately owned enterprises.

Monarchy An autocracy governed by a monarch who usually inherits the authority.

Monotheism The doctrine or belief that there is only one god.

NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement

Nationalism Loyalty to a nation [region] and promotion of its interests above all others.

Naturalization The process of granting full citizenship to foreign-born persons.

Natural Resource A material source of wealth, such as timber, fresh water, or a mineral deposit, that occurs in a natural state and has economic value.

Neolithic Era Of or relating to the cultural period of the Stone Age beginning around 10,000 B.C. in the Middle East and later elsewhere, characterized by the development of agriculture and the making of polished stone implements.

Oligopoly A market condition in which sellers are so few that the actions of any one of them will materially affect price and have a measurable impact on competitors.

OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Outsourcing Sub-contracting American jobs to foreign countries.

Orographic effect The effect of mountains and large bodies of water on precipitation; creates the rain shadow.

Paleolithic Era Relating to the cultural period of the Stone Age beginning with the earliest chipped stone tools, about 750,000 years ago, until the beginning of the Mesolithic Age, about 15,000 years ago.

Papyrus A material on which to write made from the pith or the stems of this sedge, used especially by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans.

Patriotism Love of and devotion to one's country.

P.E.T.A. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

Place One of the geographic themes, describing the cultural and physical characteristics that distinguish one location from another.

Platonic philosophy Philosophy based on the Greek philosopher Plato. A follower of Socrates, he presented his ideas through dramatic dialogues, in the most celebrated of

which (*The Republic*) the interlocutors advocate a utopian society ruled by philosophers trained in Platonic metaphysics. He taught and wrote for much of his life at the Academy, which he founded near Athens in 386 B.C.

Polders An area of low-lying land, especially in the Netherlands, that has been reclaimed from a body of water and is protected by dikes.

Polytheism The worship of or belief in more than one god.

Popular sovereignty The concept that political and legislative power resides with the citizens.

Populists A supporter of the rights and power of the people.

Population shifts A change in the relative numbers of the different groups of individuals making up a population.

Producer One who produces, especially a person or organization that produces goods or services for sale.

Progressivism The political orientation of those who favor progress toward better conditions in government and society.

Pueblo A permanent village or community of any of the Pueblo peoples, typically consisting of multilevel adobe or stone apartment dwellings of terraced design clustered around a central plaza.

Push/pull factors Reasons that motivate people to move to or from one location to another location.

Ramadan Ninth month of the year in the Islamic calendar. A fast held from sunrise to sunset is carried out during this period.

Reconstruction Period (1865-1877) during which the states that had seceded from the Union to the Confederacy were controlled by the federal government before being readmitted to the Union.

Region One of the geographic themes, defining parts of the Earth that share common characteristics.

Relative locations Position of a place on the Earth's surface in relation to another place.

Relief map A map that depicts land configuration, usually with contour lines.

Relocation The transportation of people (as a family or colony) to a new settlement.

Republic A government in which the citizens elect those who will govern.

Reservation A tract of land set apart by the federal government for a special purpose, especially one for the use of a Native American people.

River Valley Civilizations Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus, China.

Rule A usual, customary, or generalized course of action or behavior.

Separation of powers The constitutional allocation of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers among the three branches of government.

Sequoyah Native American man who developed a Cherokee alphabet writing system.

Services Work done for others as an occupation or business.

Siouan Of or relating to the Sioux people or their language and culture.

Socialism Any of various theories or systems of social organization in which the means of producing and distributing goods is owned collectively or by a centralized government that often plans and controls the economy.

Sovereign Self-governing; independent: *a sovereign state*.

Specialization The special line of work adopted as a career.

Standard of living A level of material comfort as measured by the goods, services, and luxuries available to an individual, group, or nation.

Symbol Something that represents something else by association, resemblance, or convention, especially a material object used to represent something invisible.

Suffrage The right to vote.

Taxation The action of taxing; the imposition of taxes; the judicial determination of costs.

Temperance Restraint in the use of or abstinence from alcoholic liquors

Theocracy A government ruled by or subject to religious authority.

Tiospaye An idea of family based on Lakota traditions.

Tipestola A cone-shaped Native American dwelling.

Topographic Graphic representation of the surface features of a place or region on a map, indicating their relative positions and elevations.

Totalitarian Characterized by a government in which the political authority exercises absolute and centralized control.

Traditional Economy An economy based on subsistence farming or providing the bare essentials.

Treaty A formal agreement between two or more entities, as in reference to terms of peace or trade.

Triangular trade A trade route that exchanged goods between the West Indies, the American colonies, and West Africa.

Urbanization The growth of cities and the transformation of society from agrarian to urban.

Vassal A person who held land from a feudal lord and received protection in return for homage and allegiance.

Verendrye brothers French Canadian explorers and brothers who in 1743 buried an inscribed lead tablet on a bluff overlooking present-day Fort Pierre which claimed the land for the French.

Volunteerism The willingness of people to work on behalf of others, without pay or other tangible gain.